



BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC ACTS.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for defraying the expenses of the Navy, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, other than those at Navy Yards, shore stations, and in ordinary, seven hundred and eighty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty-seven cents.

For the pay and subsistence of officers, and others, at Navy Yards, shore stations, and in ordinary, two hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-three cents.

For provisions, three hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For repairs of vessels, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, four hundred and fifty-thousand dollars.

For improvement and repairs of Navy Yards, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, viz: at Portsmouth, in N. Hampshire, three thousand dollars; at Charleston, in Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars; at New York, sixty thousand dollars; at Philadelphia, twelve thousand dollars; at Washington, forty thousand dollars; at Norfolk, including the purchases of a tract of land for the extension and security of the Navy Yard at that place, thirty thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For medicines and hospital stores, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses which may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, for the following purposes: For freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage; for storage and rent; for travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen; for house rent or chamber money; for fuel and candles to officers, other than those attached to Navy Yards and shore stations; for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationery and fuel, to Navy Agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for expenses of pursuing deserters; for compensation to Judge Advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; and to officers engaged in extra services beyond the limits of their stations; for expenses of persons in sick quarters; for burying deceased persons belonging to the Navy; for printing and for stationery of every description; for books, charts, nautical and mathematical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for purchase and repairs of steam and fire engines and machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, wheels, and workmen's tools, of every description; for postage of letters on the public service; for pilotage; for cabin furniture for vessels in commission; for taxes on Navy Yards and public property; for assistance rendered to public vessels in distress; for incidental labor at Navy Yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forgers, foundries, steam engines, and for candles, oil, and fuel; for vessels in commission and in ordinary; and for no other object or purpose whatever—two hundred thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, for objects arising in the current year, and not herein before enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents.

For clothing for the same, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For fuel for the same, six thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and instruments for the officers and marines stationed on shore, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents.

For contingent expenses; that is to say: fuel for commissioned officers, transportation, stationery, bed sacks, straw, extra rations to officers, and postage on public letters, fourteen thousand dollars.

For arrearages of contingent expenses for the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, however, That no money appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: Provided, also, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of

Treasury notes received by such person to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or Attorney, to report forthwith to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said Agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN G. ALLIARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Washington, Feb. 21, 1875: Approved

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making compensation to the persons appointed by the Electors to deliver the votes for President and Vice President.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the person appointed by the Electors to deliver to the President of the Senate a list of the votes for President and Vice President, shall be allowed, on delivery of said list, twenty-five cents for every mile of the estimated distance, by the most usual route, from the place of meeting of the Electors to the Seat of Government of the United States, going and returning.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the first of November eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

Washington, Feb. 11th, 1875: Approved.

AN ACT to remit the duties on books, maps, and charts, imported for the use of the Library of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to remit all duties upon such books, maps, and charts, as have been imported during the present year, or hereafter may be imported into the United States, by the authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress, for the Library of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 11th, 1875: Approved.

COM. PORTER AND GEN. VIVES.

A friend in the West India Squadron has favored the Editors of the Nation with the following copies of a letter addressed by Com. Porter to the Governor of Cuba, on the eve of his departure from that station, with the Governor's Reply. The tone of this reply does not indicate any unfavorable impression on the mind of General Vives, produced by the affair of Faxardo which must have been well known to him at the time of writing the reply:

U. S. STEAM GALLIOT SEA GULL.
Havana, January 20th, 1875.

Your Excellency—
Expecting soon to return to the United States, and intending to retire from the command of the United States' vessels, on this station, I embrace this opportunity to offer to your Excellency, on the part of my Government, my sincere thanks for the many facilities and accommodations, the good understanding, and co-operation, I have found through your means among the authorities on every part of the coast of Cuba, in effecting the suppression of Piracy, and in bringing in punishment those enemies of the human race, who have so long infested those seas.

Permit me, also, on my own part, to express to you the satisfaction I have enjoyed, in acting in conjunction with the authorities of Cuba, to effect this common object, and to offer to your Excellency assurance of the highest respect and consideration.

I have the honor to be, your

Excellency's very obt. servant,

D. PORTER.

To his Excellency Don Blas de Vives,
Captain General of the Island of Cuba, &c.

HAVANA, 22d January, 1875.

I have been very much gratified by the reception of your favor of the 20th inst. thinking me, in the name of your Government, for the assistance, good understanding, and co-operation, that you have met with on the part of the local authorities of this Island, in giving aid to the suppression of Piracy, by means of my orders, and bringing to condign punishment the enemies of every civilized nation.

As a principle which governs me, and in the same time, as a duty which I owe to the United States, I have not hesitated, and will not cease, until I find every order so important an object, as far as depends on my abilities.

I regret, very sensibly, that you are about to retire from the command of the United States' forces in these seas, not only from the able manner in which you have discharged the important duties which have been confided in you, but from the just considerations with which you have always respected the territorial rights of the Island of Cuba. Permit me, Sir, to offer you my acknowledgments, and to avail myself of this occasion, to confirm the assurance of my high consideration and esteem.

Good preserve you many years.

D. VIVES.

To Com. DAVID PORTER.

The President commends, to the Senate of the United States on Thursday, the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury:

Treasury Department Feb. 16, 1875.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act of

the 10th Feb. 1870, "An Act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign Commerce of the United States," I have the honor to transmit herewith the following statements of the Commerce and navigation of the United States during the year ending on 30th Sep. 1874. From these statements, it appears that the Imports during the year ending on 30th Sep. 1874 have amounted to \$20,549,067, of which amount \$75,265,091 were imported in American vessels, and \$3,283,953 in foreign vessels; that the Exports have during the same period amounted to \$73,986,467, of which \$50,649,504 were domestic, and \$23,336,963 were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles, \$46,414,619 were exported in American vessels, and \$7,234,881 were exported in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, \$23,974,087 were exported in American vessels, and \$1,360,876 were exported in foreign vessels; that \$3,053,338 tons of American shipping entered and 19,764 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 102,367 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 102,552 cleared from the ports of the United States during the said period.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The President of the Senate.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE EFFIGY BURNING.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst the Grand Jury of the city of Pittsburgh, under the direction of the Mayor's Court, went into the investigation of the late burning of the effigy of Henry Clay, and on the Friday following, after a laborious inquiry, found a bill for a riot against John McFarland, Robert McFarland, Jonathan McIndry, John Murphy, George Cochran, Edward Patchell, and William Wright.

On Saturday morning the trial of the cause before the Grand Jury commenced. On Tuesday evening the Jury retired to their rooms & remained there until Wednesday evening, when they appeared in court, and reported that one of the jurors was very unwell, and that they would never agree. The Court, in consideration of the sickness of the juror, discharged the jury, and ordered this fact to be entered on the minutes of the Court and ordered the defendants to enter into recognizance for their appearance at the next session.

After the jury were discharged, the attorney-general, with leave of the Court, entered a *notice* *prosequi* as to William Wright.

Counsel for the Commonwealth, Messrs. Wilkins, Gell and Bidale—Mr. A. S. T. Mountain appeared specially for General Patchell, and Messrs. Snowden, Pins, Kingston, Burke, D. J. Roberts and J. M. Riddle, were counsel for the defendants generally.

Rank of the United States—Under the head of "Official Document," will be found an account of the latest of the General statements of the Bank of the United States, which were elicited by the motion of Mr. CRAWFORD, calling for them. This statement shows the bank to be in prosperous condition, and doing a good business, as is apparent from the fact that the institution, which has capital stock of 30 million of dollars, is receiving interest upon \$50,258,623 37, of which, perhaps, forty millions carry an interest of six per cent. This is exclusive of the item of "mortgages," and of others stated as doubtful, and of the interest, if any received, on debts due from the State Banks.

The amount of specie on hand is large, and the amount of notes in circulation small, viz: \$6,031,729, as is ascertained by deducting the amount of "notes on hand" from the amount of "notes issued." The amount of "dividends unclaimed" appears large from the circumstance of the semi-annual dividend having been declared the moment before the date of the statement.

From the statement of February 3d, 1871, and that of January 6, 1875, we ascertain the following facts, by a comparison of which we shall arrive at results which will still better enable us to judge of the condition of the institution:

	In Feb. 1874.	In Jan. 1875
Endued debt,	10,371,014	13,322,027
Notes issued,	11,671,397	13,234,842
Notes on hand,	6,669,215	7,143,093
Profit & loss & cont int.	271,703	700,763

With these great advantages of the present time over that of a year past, the amount of dis-coupled bills, of all sorts is not lessened two millions of dollars.

Nat. Int.

"Every body," says the Economist, "eats what is every body knows how to make a pickle of walnuts. Now the fact is, walnuts when prepared secundum artem, are an excellent opening medicine and alterative; and this is the way to prepare them. Get the green walnuts fit for pickling, put them in a stone jar, fill up with moist sugar, at the proportion of about half a pound of sugar to the score of walnuts; place the jar in a saucepan of boiling water, and about three hours taking care that the jar does not get in it, and keep it simmering during the operation. The sugar when dissolved, should be poured off, and the jar should be filled with the clear; and in six months it will be fit for use; the clear is the better for it. One walnut is a dose for a child six years of age, as a purgative; and it has this great advantage over drugs, that which it is an excellent medicine, it is at the same time very pleasant to the palate, and a great treat. Who can say as much of salts, jalap, and doctored stuff and in a large family, I will abridge the doctor's bill a goodly sum."

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT
ON HEMP, CANVAS & CORDAGE.

(Extracts.)

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

17th November, 1874.

The following observations, relatively to hemp, are taken from the American Farmer, vol. 5, p. 89, and are said to be approved by the experience of practical men, in our own country, particularly Mr. Kip, of Buffalo.

Taken from the American Farmer, Vol. 5.

Hemp is a very hardy plant, resists drought and severe frost, is easier cultivated, less exhausting, and more profitable than many other crops, with which this does not interfere in its cultivation, (except the tobacco crop.) It is sown before, and gathered after, corn, and requires no attention when wheat is sown, harvested, or thrashed. It will grow year after year, on the same ground, on which, if sufficiently rich, it is the surest crop. It is liable to no diseases, and injured by no insects.

THE SOIL.

The soil should be deep, clean, dry, rich and mellow. The plant has a tap root, which descends to a considerable depth, and therefore the soil should be deep, and be thoroughly mellowed by deep and frequent ploughings. Fall ploughing, and two or three ploughings in the spring, together with harrowing, so as to smoothe the surface, (and thereby enable the seed to be sown even, and the hemp to spring up equally, and be cut close to the roots,) are preparatory steps to the putting in of the seed.

THE SEED WHEN SOWN.

The seed (to the amount of two bushels per acre, an middling soil, and three on rich ground) should be sown as early as possible, in the spring after the ground becomes dry and well prepared. Early sowing renders the coat heavier and stronger, enables the hemp to cover the ground early, so as to smother weeds, and, before the soil becomes powerful, to shade the soil, and preserve its moisture. The seed, after being cast as even as possible, should be harrowed in, to a depth as may be, that it may all start together; and a heavy roller should then be passed over, or a brush drawn across, to smoothe the surface, in order that the hemp may be cut close to the roots.

RIENING AND HARVESTING.

When the hemp becomes fit to be cut, the stalks of the blossom, or male hemp, turn yellow, become a good deal speckled, and drop most of their leaves, if the air is still, a cloud of dust arises from the blossom stalks, and hangs over the field. When sown early, it will be fit to cut about the 1st of August. The appearance will become indicative of the proper time, and then it should be cut without delay; for if suffered to stand longer, (as about one half of the stalks blossom, and the other half bear seed) the stalks of the male will wither and blacken, and the coat be of but little value; and the female hemp, which has stood to ripen the seed, requires a longer time to rot than the male, and consequently, both would be thereby injured. The best way to get seed would be to sow some thinly in a separate patch. The mode of cutting is preferable to that of pulling, a man will cut half an acre per day, and a quarter, pulled, is said to be a day's work. By the former practice, the inconvenience of dust, and the dirt attached to the roots will be avoided. Cut hemp will be worth ten dollars a ton more than the pulled. Knives, or sickles, for that purpose, may be obtained for about \$1.25 each. When cut, spread the hemp a day or two, to dry it, then bind it, and put it up in sheaves.

WRETTING, (OR ROTTING.)

As soon as harvested, in order to prevent the rains from discolouring it, proceed as early as convenient, to wrett it, by placing it in clean, pure water, formed by a stream spring, or clear pond. If rotted shortly after cutting, about five days are generally required for the purpose. You will be able to judge, by taking out a handful and drying it, and if the stalks of sheaves will shake out, and separate easily from the bark, leaving it clean and entire, the process of wretting is completed. The bark or lint of hemp, is connected with the stalk, by a substance which must be either wretted or dissolved, before they will separate; produce the separation, and the work is accomplished. Experience will be the best criterion. The water in which it is rotted should not run rapidly, as it would in that case, wash away the coat. You may have three or four wagon loads of hemp, to the depth of three or four feet, sunk at a time, but it should be completely submerged, though not suffered to touch the bottom. If separate quantities are put in on several successive days, the days and quantities should be noted, for the purpose of ascertaining which becomes first wretted, and which should, therefore, be first taken up; for if left in the water a day or two too long, the hemp will be materially injured.

DRESSING AND SECHING.

When rotted, open and spread it, that it may dry soon. The process for breaking and scwinging, is the same as that for flax. When it grows too long for dressing (say from eight to ten feet) it may be cut into two equal parts, without any injury. Be very particular in keeping the long and short reep separate, and not have the seed and lint ends put together; be also careful to dress it clean. When dressing it, put twelve handfuls in one hand layne them straight, the length of the hemp. The hand will be some be tied, but the head tight, with

a small band, about one foot from the hat end; it will then be ready to be put into such sized bales as may be suitable. Some bale it into a box, across the bottom of which four ropes are laid to tie the hemp when pressed into it. When packed, it should be perfectly dry, otherwise it will rot.

The following remarks from the "Plough Boy," on the subject of water-rotting in preference to dew-rotting, coincide with the opinion of experienced cultivators. "If the crop is to be dew-rotted and got out by hand, its profits must be comparatively small, because it cannot be thus prepared to command the highest price in market, compete in quality with the Russia hemp, much less drive it from our markets. But, if the American hemp planter be prepared with proper machinery to dress and prepare it, we ought not to doubt, much less to despair, of its ultimately arriving at a perfection in the production and dress of the article, to equal, if not exceed, the best samples of Russia hemp."

Memorandum of experiments made by a Manufacturer of hemp.

Two ropes each 2 1-4 inches in circumference, one made of hemp, grown on Connecticut river, and water-rotted, broke with 3,200 lbs. The other, made of clean St. Petersburg hemp, broke with 3,118 do. Another rope, made of Kentucky unrotted hemp, broke with 2,968 do.

This last was 2 1-4 inches also; but it must be observed, that a considerable part of the hemp was damaged very materially in the transportation, and it is highly probable, that the whole of it had suffered some loss of strength.

Thirty yarns in each rope.

Extract from the laws of this state relating to FIRE COMPANIES.

[PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONER, NO. 2.]

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for any number of persons resident within any town or corporation in this Commonwealth, exceeding forty persons, to form themselves into a company or companies, for the purpose of extinguishing fires, who on having their names and subscriptions recorded in the court of the county or corporation where they reside, are authorized to make such rules and regulations as to a majority of said company or companies may seem proper, and necessary, for the procuring of engines, and other necessary implements, for working the said engines, and for exercising the companies raised; and that all fires and forfeitures for non-attendance or delinquency imposed by the said regulations not exceeding five pounds shall be recoverable before a single magistrate on proof of such delinquency; which said fines and forfeitures shall be applied to the purpose of their institutions.

Sec. 2. That where any company or companies already formed or which shall hereafter be formed in any town or corporation within this Commonwealth by virtue of an act of the General Assembly entitled "an Act authorizing the establishment of fire companies," it shall and may be lawful for the directors or officers who may be severally constituted to carry the object of the said act into effect, to cause all the free male inhabitants of the town or corporation, where such companies are or shall be formed, who have not subscribed to the forming of the same, to be enrolled as composing a part of said company.

THE SECOND DAYS DRAWING OF Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.

WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY NEXT,

PILING COURT DAY an early hour will be fixed upon to enable gentlemen from the country to witness the Drawing without being detained in town beyond their usual hour of returning.

PIKE

The Manager also hopes to receive the increased patronage of the country gentlemen in the disposal of the present class, and can not but be well pleased the pleasure of selling them some handsome prizes.

March 10.

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby publish and make known that a public sale will be held at Land Office for the District of Salt River, in the State of Missouri, on the said Monday in May next, for the disposal of such lands now situated within the limits of said District, as are the Land Office at St. Louis, Mo. which were relinquished to the United States prior to the 1st day of October, 1821, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved on the 2d day of March 1821, entitled "An Act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the 3d day of July, 1816," which said lands are situated within the following described townships, viz:

West of the 4th principal meridian.
Townships 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, or range 1
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 of " 2
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 of " 3
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 of " 4
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 of " 5
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 of " 6
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 of " 7
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 of " 8
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 of " 9
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 of " 10

The sale to commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and to be continued in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 3d day of January, A. D. 1875.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.
GEORGE H. AGAM.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Printers of the Laws of the United States in Missouri, are authorized to publish the foregoing proclamation once a week, until the day of sale.

1875, 1875, 1875.

JOB PRINTING

Of all the printing really executed at the
OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 4th, 1835.

This day, at the appointed hour, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS took the Oath of Office as President of the United States, at the Capitol, and, on the occasion, delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

In compliance with an usage coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow citizens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself to the solemnities of religious obligation to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to me in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed in the fulfillment of those duties, my first resort will be to that Constitution, which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate; and, in its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the Government, instituted by it, should be invariably and sacredly devoted to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of this Union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men who ever adorned to its formation, through a most eventful period in the annals of the world and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man; it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country and dear to us all; it has to an extent far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this people. We now receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labours, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty-six years since this great national compact was instituted, a body of laws, enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practice its operations with effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive functions in their various relations to foreign affairs, to the expenditures and revenue, and to the military force of the Union, by land and sea. A subordinate department of the Judiciary has expounded the Constitution & the laws; settling, in its decisions, its accordance with the Legislative will, numerous questions of constant action, which the imperious and human language had rendered unavoidable. The fear of jubilee, since the first formation of our union, has just elapsed; that of the Declaration of our Independence, is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this constitution.

Since that period, a population of four millions has multiplied in twelve; a territory bounded by the Mississippi, has been extended from sea to sea; new states have been admitted into the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first Confederation; the ties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been extended with the principal dominions of the earth; the people of other nations, inhabitants of remote regions, acquired, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties of our nation and blessings; the form of our government has been altered; the sword of Liberty and Law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectually, as under any other Government, on the globe, at almost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditure of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unequalled nature of our condition, under a constitution limited upon the republican principles of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, and political, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through its visitations, often by wrongs and injustices of other nations, even to the extremes of war; and lastly, by dissensions among ourselves—dissensions, perhaps, inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, which have, more than any, appeared to threaten the dissolution of the Union, and which, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissensions have been various: founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of republican government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and of encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of this experiment, upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success, equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquility, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty—all have been promoted by the Government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time, looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the

opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and the just will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this Government; and, that it has required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The Revolutionary wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the Government of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, and embittered the conflict of parties, till the nation was involved in war, and the Union was shaken to its centre. The time of trial embraced a period of five and twenty years, during which, the policy of the Union, in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of government, or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a constituted combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard—That the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people, the end of all legitimate Government upon earth. That the best security for the peace, and the best guaranty against the abuse, of power, consists in the freedom of the party, and the frequency of popular elections. That the General Government of the Union, and the separate governments of the States, are all sovereigns of limited powers; fellow servants of the same masters; unequalled within their respective spheres, uncontrolled by encroachments upon each other. That the firmest security of peace is the preparation, during peace, of the defenses of war. That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation. That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power. That the freedom of the press and of religious opinion should be inviolate. That the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation union, are articles of faith upon which we are all now agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederated representative democracy were a government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies to be erected upon the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds. If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign nation and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, and blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of pride and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party. It is that of discarding every remnant of rancor against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends, and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention or principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit, which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are, in their nature, transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, a diverse interests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore perhaps more dangerous. It is this which gives most value to the character of our Government as once federal and national. It lies out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve alike, and with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual State in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation in that of the Union. Whatever is of domestic concernment, interconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign laws, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Government. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the other members, or of Foreign Powers, is of the concern of the General Government. The duties of each are various in the general principle, but are more precisely defined and delineated in the details.

To respect the rights of the State governments, is to maintain the system of the Union; the government of each State is its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. To respect every where to temporarily entertain against distant strangers, are with away, and its pains are not far from interests are allayed by the composition and definitions of the great National Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while needing to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, and justice to the virtues of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit together, by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse, and the ties of personal friendship formed between the Representatives of its several parts in the performance of their service at this metropolitan.

Passing from this general review of the purposes and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty in the discharge of my public duty, I turn to the administration of my immediate predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in the period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the ben-

efit of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy in general, and in accordance with the will of the Legislature, have been—to cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war—to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own—to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed; to discharge, with all possible promptitude the national debt; to reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force; to improve the organization and discipline of the army; to provide and sustain a school of military science; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation; to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes; and to proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the constitutional power of the Union.

Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; 10 millions of the public debt have been discharged; provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent among the surviving warriors of the Revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditure of public moneys has been made more effective; the Florida have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific Ocean; the independence of the southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognized and recommended by example and by counsel, to the potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications, and the increase of the navy; towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves; in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind in exploring the interior regions of the Union; and in preparing by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In this brief outline of the premise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue, to their consummation, purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are, in future ages to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that, in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendor of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient Republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of barbarism. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for Legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it proved an injury? Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds upon the question of Constitutional power. I cannot but hope that by the same process of friendly, patient and persevering deliberation, all constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculating scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you, at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfillment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the respect that I shall stand more and oftener in need of your indulgence, intentions upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service are all the pledges that I can give for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislature I commit; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate Departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State Governments; to the candid and liberal support of the People, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for what ever services may attend my public service, and

knowing that, except the Lord keep the City, the watchman vaileth but in vain; with fervent applications for his favor, to his overruling providence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my country.

AN ACT,

To provide for the opening and keeping in repair the Public Roads in the county of Fayette.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall be the duty of the county court of the county of Fayette, at their county court holden in the month of January, in every year, to appoint three fit and proper persons, residents of said county, and not being justices of said court, commissioners of the public roads in said county who shall continue in action one year unless removed for good cause by the county court. The county court shall have power to fill any vacancies that may happen by death, removal from office, or any cause whatever in the said board of commissioners.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the county court, at the said January term in every year, or as soon thereafter as they shall form a court, if from any cause they shall fail to do so in January, to lay a county levy upon the taxal property of the citizens of the county, according to the principle of taxation adopted and prescribed by the revenue laws of the state, equal in the estimation of said court, to the opening and keeping the public roads in repair; which shall be exclusively applied to said purpose, and shall be collected by the proper officer for collecting the county levy, and be expended for and paid in such manner as the said officers are directed to collect and account for the county levy in other cases; and the said officers shall be liable to the same actions, prosecutions, suits and judgments, and to the same penalties that sheriffs or other collectors are now liable to, for a failure of duty in the collecting and accounting for, and paying over the county levy for other purposes, and receive the same commissions and fees, for collecting and paying over the same.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said county court, at their said session held in the month of January of every year, to designate which of the county roads, (not exceeding at one time, three in number) shall be prepared by levying and paying the same with stone.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioners, or any two of them so appointed, shall constitute a board to transact business; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to superintend the roads of said county, and to direct such improvements in any or all of them, as they may deem necessary for the public good, and practicable with the means afforded them by the county court as aforesaid. And to enable them to do so, it shall and may be lawful for them to hire by the year, or any shorter period, such number of hands, and to employ suitable persons to overlook and superintend them, as they may deem necessary and the means of payment will allow; and from time to time, to designate the nature and extent of improvements upon each and every road in the county; to acquire, by purchase, or otherwise, the necessary horses, cattle, tools and provisions to carry on the said public work, and to rent or lease such tenement or tenements as they may deem proper and necessary for the residence of the said hands; and over-seers for their employment. The said commissioners, or a majority of them shall, from time to time have power to change or alter any of said roads, subject to the revision and decision of the county court, upon the application of any person who may be aggrieved by any such alteration, who shall in all cases of such application be governed by the laws now in force, relative to public roads, in assessing damages to the party aggrieved; and to enable such proprietors of land, as may be affected by the change or construction of any road to seek redress, it shall be the duty of the commissioners, to serve such proprietors, if within the county, with a notification of the alterations, or site of the new road proposed; and should such proprietors not reside in the county, then to serve such notice upon their agent, (if within the county) or tenant, if any there be upon the land; and if no objection is made within two months, to opening or changing the road, the said commissioners may proceed to open or change; but if any proprietors, without his assent to the alteration, or construction of a new road, apply for a writ of ad quod damnum it shall be the duty of the sheriff, by a jury, to assess the damages as herebefore, in doing which the jury shall ascertain what damage the complaining party shall sustain, over the advantage which he will derive by a change in, or the construction of the road, as proposed, and give a verdict for such damages only; which damages shall be paid him as compensation by the commissioners out of the county funds in their hands; but no damages shall be assessed or given to any one for the changing an old road from the proprietor's land, or for discontinuing any road altogether; and where any proprietor will do any work or change of a road from where it may run, in one point of his tract, but be injured in another part of his land, the jury shall make a just estimate of the benefits, and deduct them from the damages resulting by any such change. Every person, who shall be served with a notice of a change or alteration, made or intended to be made, who shall not apply to the county court to reverse or change the determination of the commissioners within six months, next after such service, shall be barred thereafter from making such application, or prosecuting any appeal or writ of error whatever. And the county court aforesaid, the better to enable them to carry into effect the improvements of their said roads, may acquire and hold to themselves and their successors, by donation or otherwise, property real and personal, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, at any one time, the whole of the issues and such part of the principal as the said county court or Legislature may prescribe, to be applied to the improvement of the public roads of said county. And as a further fund to keep said roads in repair, the said county courts may establish turnpike rates, and receive and take such tolls, as may be considered by them just and proper, subject however, to such laws as the Legislature may at any time deem it proper to pass, regulating and fixing such tolls, or abolishing them altogether.

The two following paragraphs, marked in Italics were omitted in the bill as published in the Reporter.

And whereas, it is represented to the present General Assembly, that it is of great importance to the said county of Fayette, and the town of Lexington, that a good road should be constructed from Lexington to Cleveland on the Kentucky river, as soon as practicable; and that the citizens of said town and county, are desirous to effect a loan to enable them to accomplish that object.

Be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the county court to borrow upon the full and pledged faith of the county, not said county, any sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, at an interest of six per cent per annum, provided however, that not less than a majority of the whole court shall be sufficient to make or conclude a contract for such loan.

Be it further enacted, That all contracts and agreements made in pursuance of this act shall be in the name of the county court of Fayette, and all bonds or notes given to carry said

work, shall and may be procured and used only in the manner as is provided for, in the cases of turnpike roads.

Be it further enacted, That the law in force for improving or stopping highways, and for keeping them in repair, shall remain in force in said county, except that any presentment or indictment for not keeping the roads in repair, shall be against the commissioners instead of the sheriff.

Be it further enacted, That the commissioners appointed under this act, shall each of them receive a salary not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum, and shall continue in office until their successors shall be duly qualified, and shall have power each to take an oath in the county court aforesaid, or before some justice of the peace of said county, faithfully to discharge the duties of commissioners. The public roads of the county of Fayette, so long as they continue to act as such.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners to keep and preserve a true record of their proceedings, and to submit the same to the county courts at their sessions in the months of July and January in every year, for their approval; and the county courts shall, as to all said commissioners reports that relate to the alterations of roads, or the construction of new roads, or the discontinuance of old roads, which shall be so approved, cause a record to be made and kept by their clerk.

The said commissioners shall also at the said county courts, jointly or severally, render to the county a faithful account of their expenditures, and of the probable expenses of the whole year. And it shall be the duty of the said commissioners & each of them, to pay to the order, or any agent appointed for the purpose, any money remaining in their hands, and on failure to do so, it shall be lawful for the county court of Fayette county, provided they give to such delinquent ten days previous notice of the motion, said commissioners shall each of them, on going out of office, sur-renders, or to any other agent appointed by the county court for the purpose, possession of all property, real and personal, in their possession and on failure to do so, shall be liable to the action of the said county court, and if verdict shall be found against them, or either of them, they or such one found delinquent, shall pay in addition to the said finding, fifty per cent thereon in damages.

Be it further enacted, That the overseers or managers and other agents employed in working on the road, above fifty dollars, the said county court shall be liable to pay the same, by motion to the circuit court of the county as aforesaid: Provided notice of such motion is served upon the presiding justice of said court for the time being; and for all sums under fifty dollars, the said county court shall be liable by warrant in like cases; which judgments may be collected by writs of fi. fa. to be levied upon any property the county court may hold under this act.

Be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid, whenever the public interest in their opinion will justify it, to make special contracts for keeping in repair, or constructing any alterations in the public roads, where they may not have a sufficiency of hands to spare from other roads to work.

Be it further enacted, That the county court may in aid of the tax or levy aforesaid, levy a further reasonable tax upon the titles of the county, as heretofore; and should the county court omit any of the duties assigned on them by this act, at the sessions prescribed, it shall be lawful for their proceeding to discharge them at any subsequent session, at which a quorum to do the business shall be formed.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR, In casting my eyes over the Reporter of the 7th Instant, my attention was arrested by a Communication from Mr. Robert Wickliffe, purporting to be a copy of the Bill intended to change the mode of working and keeping in repair the highways of Fayette; and accompanied by a request to "other printers friendly to communicating correct information" to publish it in their papers. It is to be regretted that this high minded and honorable statesman, actuated, as he at all times professes to be, by the most pure and patriotic motives, had not, when a bill to transmit correct information for the benefit of the people of Fayette, thought of the obligation which he has often imposed upon a writer in Court, to tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The bill as published in the Reporter, differs materially from the one introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Wickliffe, and which, at his request, was printed at the public expense for the information of the members. I have for my own satisfaction, compared them together, and find that the 4th section of the original bill is entirely omitted, and in lieu of it another provision substituted, totally different in its character. An additional section is also added to the Reporter Bill, the effect of which is to postpone the operation of the act until the first of January 1836, instead of going into effect, immediately after its passage, as originally intended.

The 5th Section of the original Bill, for which Mr. Wickliffe has furnished a substitute in the Reporter, closed the County Court of Fayette with power to borrow upon the faith and pledge of the County Levy, any sum not exceeding \$50,000, to be exclusively appropriated to the paving of a road from Lexington to Cleveland on the Kentucky river. This substitution merely relates to the duty of the Commissioners to lay out the ways to lands which may be furnished by persons who prefer paying their road tax in labour.

For the better understanding of this subject, it may be useful, sir, to trace its progress in the House of Representatives. On the 10th of November, it appears from the Journal, that upon the motion of Mr. Wickliffe leave was given to bring in the bill. On the 16th he introduced it, had it read the first time, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members. On the 15th December it was read a second time, and committed to Mr. Wickliffe and his colleagues. On the 24th, he reported it in the House, with amendments, when it was ordered to be read a third time on the Monday following. However this was not done and the bill without another effort on the part of its friends, was suffered quietly to slumber on the table, for the balance of the session, among a mass of unfinished business.

It is highly probable that the bill as published in the Reporter, is in the shape in which Mr. Wickliffe reported it to the House on the 24th December. Still, it is thereby rendered less objectionable, it does not appear to the writer of this Communication that Mr. Wickliffe ought to have any credit for it. He suffered it to lie a whole month on the Clerk's table, without offering any amendment—and when it was re-collected with what pertinacity that gentleman adheres to every proposition he brings forward, it is very questionable whether he could have suffered a comma to be altered in the bill, for an incident which occurred a few days before he moved its commitment to a select committee for the purpose of amendment. One of Mr. Wickliffe's colleagues had been home, and returned with information, that such was the excitement

* C. Circle, 313.

